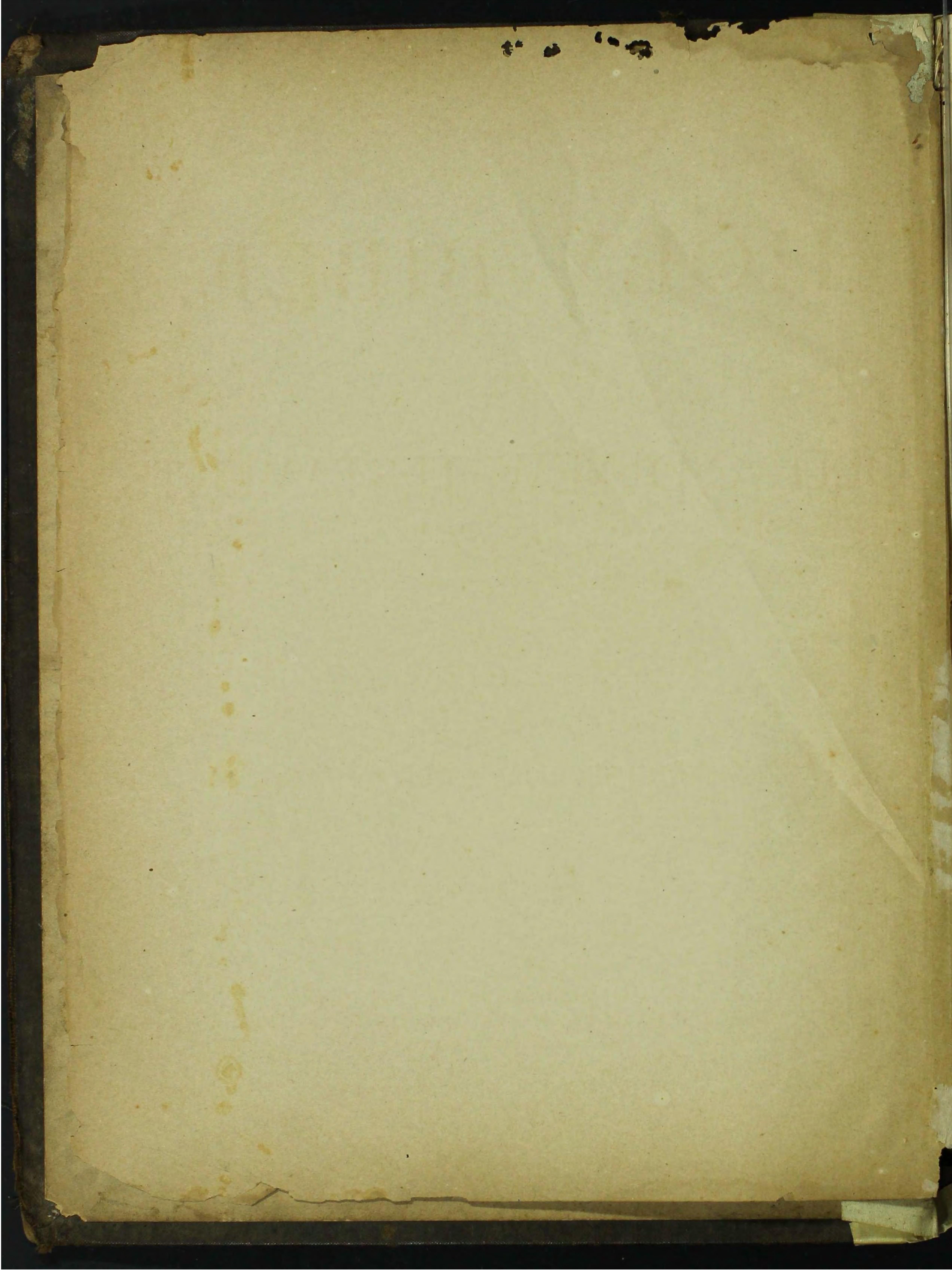




1850

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THE  
HOLY BIBLE,  
CONTAINING THE  
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,  
TRANSLATED OUT OF  
THE ORIGINAL TONGUES,  
DILIGENTLY COMPARED WITH ALL FORMER TRANSLATIONS, AND REVISED.

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1892.

# A CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

OF THE

YEARS AND TIMES FROM ADAM UNTO CHRIST, PROVED BY THE SCRIPTURES, FROM THE COLLATION OF DIVERS AUTHORS.

*FROM Adam unto Noah's flood are years*

1856.

For Adam, being 150 years old, begat Seth.  
Seth, being 105 years, begat Enos.  
Enos, being 90 years, begat Cainan.  
Cainan, being 70 years, begat Mahalaleel.  
Mahalaleel, being 65 years, begat Jared.  
Jared, at the age of 162, begat Enoch.  
Enoch, being 65 years, begat Methuselah.  
Methuselah, at the age of 187, begat Lamech.  
Lamech, being 182 years, begat Noah.  
Noah, at the coming of the flood, was 600 years old, **25** appeareth in the 7th chapter of Genesis.  
The whole sum of the years are 1856.

*From the flood of Noah unto Abraham's departing from Chaldea, were 422 years and ten days.*

For the said flood continued one whole year and ten days.  
Shem (who was Noah's son) begat Arphaxad two years after that.  
Arphaxad begat Salah when he was 35 years old.  
Salah, being 30 years old, begat Eber.  
Eber, at the age of 34, begat Peleg.  
Peleg, being 30 years, begat Reu.  
Reu, being 32 years, begat Serug.  
Serug, being 30 years, begat Nahor.  
Nahor, being 29 years, begat Terah.  
Terah, being 130 years, begat Abram.  
And Abraham departed from Chaldea when he was 70 years old.  
These, accounted, are 422 years and 10 days.

*From Abraham's departing from Ur in Chaldea, unto the departing of the children of Israel, are 430 years, gathered as followeth:*

Abraham was in Charran five years, and departed in the 75th year:  
Begat Isaac when 100 years old, in the 25th year of his departing.  
Isaac begat Jacob, when 60 years old.  
Israel was in Egypt 220 years.  
Then deduct 80 years from this; for so old was Moses when he conducted the Israelites from Egypt.  
So the rest of the years, that is to say, 130, are divided between Amram and Kohath.  
Then Kohath begat Amram at the age of 67 years.  
Amram, being 65 years, begat Moses, who, in the 80th year of his age departed with the Israelites from Egypt.  
So this chronology is the 430 years mentioned in the 12th chapter of Exodus, and the 3d chapter to the Galatians.

*From the going forth of the Israelites from Egypt unto the first building of the temple, are 480 years after this chronology and account.*

Moses remained in the desert or wilderness forty years.  
Joshua and Othniel ruled forty years.  
Ehud, 80 years.  
Deborah, 40 years.  
Gideon, 40 years.  
Abimelech, 3 years.  
Tola, 23 years.  
Jair, 22 years.  
Then they were without a captain, until the 18th year of Jephthah.

Jephthah, 6 years.

Ibzan, 7 years.

Eli, 10 years.

Abdon, 8 years.

Samson, 20 years.

Eli, judge and priest, 44 years.

Samuel and Saul reigned 40 years.

David was king 40 years.

Solomon, in the 4th year of his reign, began the building of the temple.

These are the 480 years mentioned in the first Book of Kings, chapter 6.

*From the first building of the temple, until the captivity of Babylon, are 419 years and a half.*

Solomon reigned yet 36 years.

Rehoboam, 17 years.

Abijam, 3 years.

Asa, 41 years.

Jehoshaphat, 25 years.

Jehoram, 8 years.

Ahaziah, 1 year.

Athaliah, the queen, 7 years.

Jehoash, 40 years.

Amaziah, 29 years.

Uzziah, 52 years.

Jehoahaz, 16 years.

Ahaz, 16 years.

Hezekiah, 29 years.

Manasseh, 55 years.

Amon, 2 years.

Josiah, 31 years.

Jehoahaz, 3 months.

Eliakim, 11 years.

Jehoiachin, Jechonias, 3 months.

And here beginneth the captivity of Babylon.

The sum of those years is 419 and 6 months.  
Jerusalem was re-edified, and built again, after the captivity of Babylon, 70 years.

The captivity continued 70 years.

The children of Israel were delivered the first year of Cyrus.

The temple was begun to be built in the second year of the said Cyrus, and finished in the 46th year, which was the 6th year of Darius. After that Darius had reigned 26 years, Nehemiah was restored to liberty, and went to build the city, which was finished in the 32d year of the said Darius.

All the years from the building of the temple again, are 26 years.

The whole sum of years amount to 70.

*From the re-edifying of the city, unto the coming of Christ, are 483 years after this chronology.*

It is mentioned in the ninth chapter of Daniel, that Jerusalem should be built up again, and that from that time unto the coming of Christ are 69 weeks, and every week is reckoned for 7 years. So 69 weeks amount to 483 years: for from the 32d year of Darius unto the 42d year of Augustus, in which year our Saviour Christ was born, are just and complete so many years; whereupon we reckon, that from Adam unto Christ are 3974 years, 6 months, and ten days; and from the birth of Christ unto this present year, is 1873.

Then the whole sum and number of years, from the beginning of the world unto the end of the year of our Lord God 1873, are 5847 years 6 months, and the said odd ten days.

## A TABLE OF TIME.

1 NISAN, or Abib.....	March.	6 Elul.....	August.	11 Shebath.....	January.	Fourth day.....	Wednesday.	WATCHES.
2 Jiar, or Zif.....	April.	7 Tizri, or Ethanim.....	September.	12 Adar.....	February.	Fifth day.....	Thursday.	The First Watch, from sunset to the third hour of the night.
3 Sivan .....	May.	8 Marchesuan, or Bul....	October.	13 Veadar, intercalary.	March.	Sixth day.....	Friday.	The Second or Middle Watch, from the third hour to the sixth.
4 Thammuz.....	June.	9 Chislev.....	November.	DAYS OF THE WEEK.		Seventh day, or Sabbath.	Saturday.	The Third Watch, or Cock-crowing, from the sixth to the ninth.
5 Ab.....	July.	10 Thebeth.....	December.	First day of the week.....	Sunday.	Second day.....	Monday.	The Fourth, or Morning Watch, from the ninth hour to sunrise.
	August.		January.	Third day.....	Tuesday.			

## A TABLE OF OFFICES AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

PATRIARCHS, or Fathers of Families, such as *Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob*, and his sons. *Judges*, temporary Supreme Governors, immediately appointed by God over the children of Israel.

Kings, and they either of the whole nation, or after the falling off of the ten tribes, of *Judah* or *Israel*.

Elders, senators, the LXX. or Sanhedrim.

Officers, provosts, sheriffs, or executioners.

Judges, inferior rulers, such as determined controversies in particular cities.

Israelites, Hebrews, descendants from *Jacob*.

A Hebrew of *Hebrews*, an Israelite by original extraction.

A Proselyte of the Covenant, who was circumcised and submitted to the whole law.

A Proselyte of the Gate, or Stranger, who worshipped one God, but remained uncircumcised.

OFFICERS UNDER THE ASSYRIAN OR PERSIAN MONarchs.

Tirshatha, or Governor appointed by the kings of Assyria or Persia.

Heads of the captivity, the chief of each tribe or family, who exercised a precarious government during the Captivity.

UNDER THE GRECIAN MONarchs.

Maccabees, the successors of *Judas Maccabeus*, high-priests, who presided with kingly power.

UNDER THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

Presidents, or Governors, sent from Rome with imperial power.

Tetrarchs, who had kingly power in the fourth part of a province.

Proconsuls, or Deputies of Provinces.

Centurions, captains of a hundred men.

Publicans, or Tax-gatherers.

ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS, OR SECTS OF MEN.

High-priests, who only might enter the Holy of Holies.

Second Priests, or *Sagan*, who supplied the High-priest's office, in case he were disabled.

High-priests for the War, set apart for the occasion of an expedition.

Priests, Levites of the sons of Aaron, divided into twenty-four ranks, each rank serving weekly in the temple.

Levites, of the tribe of *Levi*, but not of Aaron's family; of these were three orders, Gershonites, Kohathites, Merarites, several sons of Levi.

Nethinims, inferior servants to the Priests and Levites (not of their tribe) to draw water and cleave wood, etc.

Prophets, anciently called Seers, who foretold future events, and denounced God's judgments.

Children of the Prophets, their disciples or scholars.

Wise Men, called so in imitation of the eastern Magi, or Gentile philosophers.

Scribes, writers and expounders of the law.

Disputers, that raised and determined questions out of the law.

Rabbins, or Doctors, teachers of Israel.

Libertines, freedmen of Rome, who, being Jews or Proselytes, had a synagogue or oratory for themselves.

Gaulonites, or Galileans, who pretended it unlawful to obey a heathen magistrate.

Herodians, who shaped their religion to the times, and particularly flattered Herod.

Epicureans, who placed all happiness in pleasure.

Stoicks, who denied the liberty of the will, and pretended all events were determined by fatal necessity.

Simon Magus, author of the heresy of the Gnostics, who taught that men, however vicious their practice was, should be saved by their knowledge.

Nicolaianes, the disciples of *Nicholas*, one of the first seven Deacons, who taught the community of wives.

Nazarites, who, under a vow, abstained from wine, etc.

Nazarenes, Jews professing Christianity.

Zelots, Sicarii, or murderers, who, under pretence of the law, thought themselves authorized to commit any outrage.

Pharisees, separatists, who, upon the opinion of their own godliness, despised all others.

Sadducees, who denied the resurrection of the dead, angels and spirits.

Samaritans, mongrel professors, partly heathen, and partly Jews, the offspring of the Assyrians sent to Samaria.

Apostles, missionaries, or persons sent; they who were sent by our Saviour, from their number were called *The Twelve*.

Bishops, Elders, or Presbyters, spiritual overseers.

Deacons, officers chosen by the Apostles to take care of the poor.

## ANALYSIS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

BOOKS in the Old Testament.....	39	The Apocrypha hath 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, and 152,185 words.
Chapters.....	929	
Verses.....	23,214	The middle chapter and the least in the Bible, is Psalm cxviii.
Words.....	592,439	The word <i>and</i> occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.
Letters.....	2,728,100	The same in the New Testament also occurs 10,684 times.
Books in the New Testament.....	27	The word <i>Yehovah</i> occurs 6,855 times.
Chapters.....	260	The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.
Verses.....	7,959	The middle chapter is Job xxix.
Words.....	181,253	The middle verse is 2d Chron. chapter xx. the 17th verse.
Letters.....	838,380	

The least verse is 1st Chron. chapter 1, and 1st verse.

The middle book in the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans xiii. and xiv.

The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17th verse.

The least verse is in John xi. verse 35.

The 21st verse, chapter vii., of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet.

The sixteenth chapter of the 2d Kings and chapter xxxvii. of Isaiah are both alike.

*What God hath joined together let not man put asunder.*

THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

*Augustus Kefley*

AND

*Harriett Lansford*

Were solemnly united by me in the

Holy Bonds of Matrimony,

at *Georgetown Ind.* on the *Thirty* day

of *August* in the year of our Lord One Thousand

*Eight hundred and Sixty* conformably to the

Ordinance of God

And the Laws of the State.

In Presence of:

Signed:

*Rev. Milton*

# BIRTHS.

Augustus Kepley	March 03, 1839
Harriett Kepley	February 10, 1840
Oscar Willard Kepley	October 11, 1862
Leora Atametia	January 20, 1864
Frank Harbin	January 17, 1867
Martha Christina	December 30, 1871
James Cora	November 23, 1874

# MARRIAGES.

Aug 30 - 1860

Augustus Kipley

Harriet Lansford

Leora Kipley Feb. 17-1908

Philip Martin

Lydia Byrne

Rosa Bubler

Chas. Kehlman

Martha C. Christinat - 1905 Otis Cusick

James Kipley Sept. 5 - 1899

Anna Ring

# DEATHS.

Augustus Repley

November 29, 1905

Harriet L. Repley

May 28, 1907

Oscar Wilson

1863

THE  
NEW TESTAMENT  
OF OUR  
LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,  
TRANSLATED OUT OF  
THE ORIGINAL GREEK,  
AND WITH THE  
FORMER TRANSLATIONS DILIGENTLY COMPARED AND REVISED.

